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No. 17,051

號九月正年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918

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TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
£23,970,367.
—Authorized Capital £5,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
Paid-up Capital £2,437,500
—Fire Funds £3,937,047
—Life and Annuity £17,567,580
Sinking Fund Account £28,230
£23,970,367
Revenue Fire Branch £2,381,458
Life and Annuity Branch £2,141,588
Revenue Marine Department £37,239
Other Receipts £478,940
£25,339,228
The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and by
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the claims under the respective Depart-
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7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
SUNDAY
7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.30 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
8.00 p.m. to 8.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S SPEECH.

ANGRY GERMAN COMMENT.

London, Jan. 8.
The German Press comments unfavourably on Mr. Lloyd George's speech.
The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, the *Berlin Post*, and the *Kreuz Zeitung* assert that Mr. Lloyd George's terms are those of a victor.
The *Reinisch-Westfaelische Zeitung* says that Mr. Lloyd George and the British Labour Party desire Alsace-Lorraine for France, the German Colonies, Arabia, Syria and Palestine for Britain, and talk of an indemnity by Germany. It is a waste of words to reply.
The *Boersen Courier* says the speech is an attempt to isolate Germany by intimidating her Allies.
The *Tages Zeitung* says peace is attainable by the defeat of Great Britain.

The King of Bavaria in a speech declared: "We must fight until the enemy accepts our conditions. The enemy's terms are exorbitant. Not an inch of German ground must be given up."

AUSTRIAN OPINION.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.
The Austrian newspapers regard Mr. Lloyd George's terms as those of victors to the vanquished.

The *Neue Freie Presse* says the speech means that force shall decide. The *Neue Wiener Tagblatt* says the speech shows that Great Britain does not desire peace.

The *Reichspost* says the speech is a useless contribution to humanity, which desires peace.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S EMPHATIC ENDORSEMENT.

London, Jan. 8.
President Wilson has sent a message to Mr. Lloyd George, warmly approving and emphatically endorsing his speech, on behalf of himself and the American Government.

Every hour brings fresh confirmation to Mr. Lloyd George from the Dominions and the Allies.

Nothing short of enthusiasm has been aroused in France.

The American Press picturesquely describes Great Britain as representing enlightened Christendom extending both hands to Germany, one holding the sharpest of swords and the other an olive branch.

The German Press comment is still very meagre. The *Conservative Berlin Post* declares that such terms are those of a victor to the vanquished.

DUTCH COMMENT REVEALS DISAPPOINTMENT.

Amsterdam, Jan. 8.
The Dutch comment on Mr. Lloyd George's speech reveals disappointment at the destruction of all hope of participation by the Entente in the peace negotiations for the present.

The *Telegraf* says the peace the Entente wants is a peace satisfying everybody except those wishing to enrich themselves at the expense of other nationalities.

BRITISH DESTROYER TORPEDOED.

London, Jan. 8.
The first batch of 230 officers and men and 870 draughts have been sent to Brest from Germany.

An officer declared that the shortages in Germany will send the British destroyer to the bottom.

SIGNIFICANT ARTICLE BY A GERMAN GENERAL.

London, Jan. 8.

The well-known German military writer, General Liebert, in a significant article in the *Taegliche Rundschau*, points out that the world's balance of power at present greatly favours Great Britain, who not only could now proceed to the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo line, but the still more important overland route from Cairo to the Persian Gulf. General Liebert does not mention the possibility of a German military victory. "Whether Britain finally triumphs," he says, "depends on our diplomatic skill at the Peace Conference, and hitherto British diplomacy has been everywhere victorious."

THE WESTERN FRONT.

London, Jan. 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: "An enemy party raided a post in the neighbourhood of Flesquieres. One of our men is missing. There was hostile artillery activity in the neighbourhoods of Bulcourt and Passchendaele."

GERMAN REPORT.

A German official message states: "We repulsed an English attack to the east of Bulcourt."

THE COMING BATTLES.

WILL THE GERMAN NATION SANCTION THE SACRIFICE?

London, Jan. 8.

Mr. Phillip Gibbs, the *Daily Chronicle* Correspondent, thinks that January will pass without big battles and possibly February, but whenever the Germans attack, a fearful price will be exacted and it is possible the German nation will refuse to counter-sign an order for such reckless expenditure of life.

THE FRENCH FRONT.

London, Jan. 8.

A French communique states: "After a lively bombardment the enemy attempted to approach our lines in the region of Bethincourt on the left of the Meuse. Our fire broke up the attempt and inflicted loss on the assailants."

Six enemy aeroplanes were brought down or seriously damaged.

Our air squadrons heavily bombed in the night the Ameline works at Ludwigshafen, the railway station at Freiburg-im-Breisgau, the aerodrome at Neuburg, and factories at Rombach, Mulhies and Hagendingen.

FRENCH AERIAL WARFARE.

A MONTH'S RESULTS.

London, Jan. 8.

A French communique states: "Despite the intense cold and unfavourable weather, our pilots in December, brilliantly maintained superiority and destroyed or put out of action 76 enemy aeroplanes. We lost 19 machines during the month."

BRITISH PRISONERS REACH HOME.

London, Jan. 8.

The first batch of 230 officers and men and 870 draughts have been sent to Brest from Germany.

An officer declared that the shortages in Germany will send the British destroyer to the bottom.

The first batch of 230 officers and men and 870 draughts have been sent to Brest from Germany.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the Settlement Days for the year 1918:-

TUESDAY, 29th January
FRIDAY, 22nd February
WEDNESDAY, 27th March
FRIDAY, 29th April
WEDNESDAY, 29th May
THURSDAY, 27th June
MONDAY, 29th July
THURSDAY, 29th August
FRIDAY, 27th September
TUESDAY, 29th October
THURSDAY, 28th November
FRIDAY, 27th December

By Order of the Committee,
A. H. O. JACKSON,
Acting Secretary,
Hongkong Stock Exchange,
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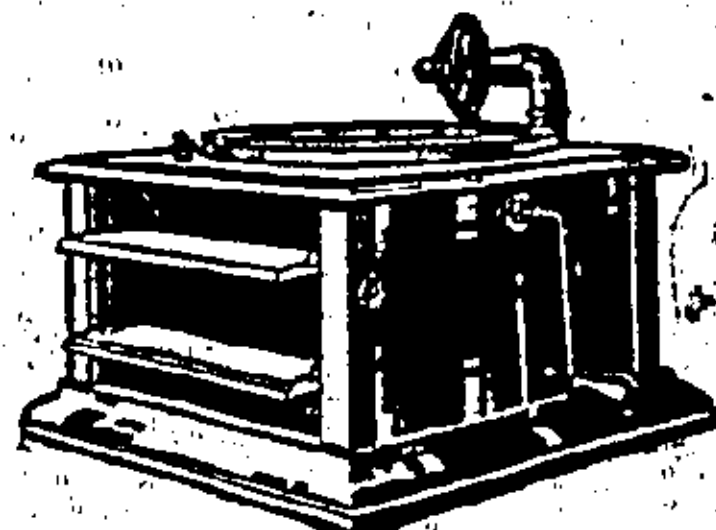
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Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amrable and Fishes 50

THE MISSIONS STRANGERS (History of the Eastern Churches) 1.00

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MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 30

WASHING BOOK (for men) 30

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION NO. 1

THERAPION NO. 2

THERAPION NO. 3

THERAPION NO. 4

THERAPION NO. 5

THERAPION NO. 6

THERAPION NO. 7

THERAPION NO. 8

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RAMLEH AND HEBRON.
HISTORICAL SIDELIGHTS.

(BY G. K. NARAYAN IN THE "BOXER" CHRONICLE.)

The extent to which the sand encroaches till within a few miles of Jerusalem in the country invaded by us is shown by the name of the once famous city of Ramleh, which means sand. To-day it has dwindled into a small hamlet with a population of 8,000. It is noteworthy, however, that quite a third of them are Christians. It was the capital of Palestine, having been founded by the Khalif Sulaiman after the manner of those easy days when whole populations were transplanted from one locality to another. The inhabitants of Luddor Lydda, the former capital, were removed to Ramleh, and Lydda fell into decay. The first building to be erected was the palace of the ruler. It may be noted that when Sulaiman planned the principal mosque of the town, he was only a governor of the province. Soon he succeeded to the Khalifate. The superintendent of the mosque under erection was a Christian from Lydda. At one time the mosque of Ramleh was believed to be finer than any in the empire of Islam and foreigners considered its birds as "the best and the whitest." As a specimen of what struck the imagination of the cultured traveller of the tenth century Mukaddasi's itinerary may be referred to, in which it is noted that the town "possesses magnificent hostleries and pleasant baths, dainty food and various condiments, spacious houses, fine mosques, and broad roads." As a capital it possesses many advantages. It is situated on the plain and is yet near both to the mountains and the sea. There grow both fig-trees and palms; its beds need no irrigation and are by nature fruitful and rich. The disadvantages on the other hand are that in winter the place is a slough of mud, while in summer it is a powder-box of sand, where no water flows; neither is anything green, nor is the soil humid, nor does snow ever fall. Please here to note. The wells are deep and salt, and the rain water is hoarded in closed cisterns, hence the poor go thirsty and strangers seek water in vain. In the lake a sea-bird is to be seen before the servants will turn the water-wheels. The chief mosque of Ramleh was believed to be more graceful than even that at Damascus. In all Islam there our authority, there is found no mosque more beautiful than the one here and its minaret.

leading, as their names indicate, to the various outlying places like the Gate of Lydda, the Gate of Jaffa, and the Gate of Egypt. One of the gates called Darb Balaah and the village of the same name which are described by Mukaddasi probably refer to the Biblical Balaah of Joshua (xv. 9). This spot has been identified with the modern village of Isab, where may still be seen the ruins of the Church of St. Jeremiah. Nasir-Khusrau visiting Ramleh in 1047 stated that over one of the porches of the mosque was an inscription recording that on Muharrum 15 of the year 425 (corresponding to December 10th, 1033) there was an earthquake of great violence which threw down a large number of buildings but that not a single person sustained any injury. The place was famous as covered over with quarries of marble, most of the buildings and private houses being of this material. They cut the marble here "with a toothless saw." The marbles used to be of variegated colours, green, red, black, and white. "There is too, at Ramleh, a particular kind of fig than no better exists anywhere and this they export to all the countries round. This city of Ramleh throughout Syria in the West is known under the name of Filastin, the name of the province being transferred to its capital." The sanctity of the place may be inferred from the report heard by Ibn Batutah in 1355 that in one quarter of the town, the Kiblah quarter alone, "300 prophets lie buried."

HEBRON.

The Arabs gave this town the name of Masjid Abraham or the Mosque of Abraham and also knew it as Hebron and Habbur. As early as in the eighth century Istakhri recorded that the Masjid Abraham lies to the south of Bethlehem. "In the mosque where Friday prayers are said are the tombs of Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob. They lie in a row and beside each of these is placed the tomb of his wife. In the centre of this sacred locality rises the Dome which covers the sepulchre of Abraham. The tomb of Isaac lies forward within the main building, while that of Jacob is in the building at the back." It is strange that while we are perpetually reminded by travellers in succession that water is the most precious element in these regions their astute, heavy challenges, comparison with some of the most favoured climes with which the travellers were acquainted. All the country round Hebron for the distance of half a stage is a desert, and the water is scarce and of poor quality.

Its equal for beauty does not exist elsewhere, nor can any fruit be finer. The fertility of the country is attested to by the report that "at times here apples of good quality will sell at a thousand for the Dirham (perhaps 10 pence) and the weight of a single apple occasionally will attain to the equivalent of a hundred Dirhams (10 to 12 ounces). In the Sanctuary at Hebron is a public guest-house, with a kitchen, a baker, and servants appointed thereto. These present a dish of lentils and olive oil to every poor pilgrim who arrives and it is even set before the rich if perchance they desire to partake of it." Most men erroneously imagine," continues the pious Moslem historian, "that this is the site of the original guest-house of Abraham, but in truth the funds come from the bequests of a certain companion of the Prophet Iamin ad Dair and others. That being so, in my opinion it were better to abstain from receiving these alms." These medieval records throw most interesting sidelights on the civilisation of the age. For instance, regarding this charitable institution of Hebron, one authority records that "at the present day in all Islam I know of no charity or alms giving that is better regulated than in this one; for those who travel and are hungry may eat here of good food, and thus is the custom of Abraham continued, for he during his life-time, rejoiced in the giving of hospitality and after his death has thus allowed the custom to be perpetuated and I myself, Mukaddasi, in my travels have thus been a partaker, so to speak, of the hospitality of the Friend of God." The people of Syria and the inhabitants of the Holy City—we are now once again dipping into the diary of Nasir-Khusrau—called the sanctuary at Hebron Khalil or the Friend of God, and they never make use of the real name of the village which is Nablus. This sanctuary has belonged to it very many villages that provide revenues for pious purposes. The Kiblah or the niche and the Makbarah where the enclosed space for Friday prayers is said in the width of the building as the southern end. There are two tombs occupying the Makbarah, laid so that their heads lie towards the Kiblah. Both these tombs are covered by a canopy of white stone as high as a man. That lying on the right hand is the grave of Isaac, son of Abraham, and that on the left is the grave of his wife Rebecca. These two tombs are in this part of the tomb the floor and the walls are adorned with precious stones and Makbarah making this a rare and beautiful sight. There have been a great many sayings and a prophecy which said that the General of the Angels would be buried in the grave of Isaac.

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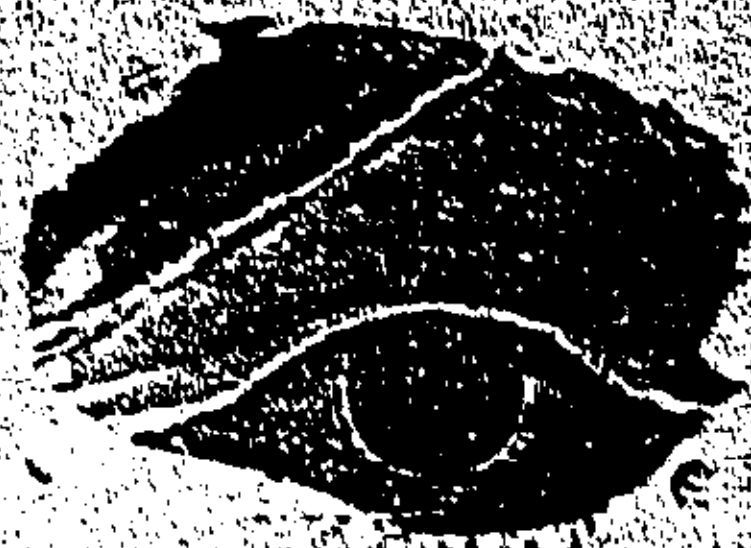
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DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10

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the 11th January, 1918, at 3 p.m., on the spot,
The Several Lots Numbered 1 to 19
Plan to be seen at the Auctioneers' office, for erection of
Booths and Matsheds,
the Government Ground adjoining
Race Course, North of the Grand
Enclosure.

Plans—Cash.
Plan and Condition of Sale,
+ to +

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers to the Government.
Hongkong, Jan. 3, 1918. 13

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
ATURDAY,
the 10th January, 1918, at 10.10 a.m.,
The Several Rooms No. 8,
100 Yauk Road, Corner of
100 House Street.

MILLANEOUS GOODS,
Comprising—
Doubled Sheets, Bedspreads and
Covers, Towels, etc., Blankets,
Dress Makers including Blue Serge
Prints, and White Linen, Long
Cloth, 11 Flannel, Flannellette, etc.,
Handkerchiefs, Gent's Silk Socks, Boys
Suits, Toilet Soap, Perfumery,
White Linens, etc.

Also
Suit Case and a few pairs Gent's
Boots and a few Overcoat Lengths.
Terms—

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918. 21

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
on
TUESDAY,
the 10th January 1918, commencing at
2.30 p.m., at the Sales Room No. 8,
Dea Yauk Rd, Corner of
100 House Street.

**TEAKWOOD, AN BLACKWOOD
FURNITURE, TWO BEDSTEADS,
CUPBATHS, CARPETS, MATTRESSES,
etc., AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.**
As follows—
Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and
Chesterfield Sofas, C.B. Tables, etc.,
Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double
and Single Brass and Brass-mounted
Bedsteads, and Twin Bedsteads, Side-
boards, Dinner Waggon, Extension
Dining Tables, and Chairs, Tea and
Occasional Tables, etc., Inner Services,
Crockery, Glass Ware, Coking Stoves,
Cutlery, Toilet Sets, and Bath Room
Fittings, Roll-top Desk and Writing
Tables, Sundry Electro Fitted Ware.
Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood
and Teakwood Screen, Blackwood
Furniture, including Large 4-fold Black-
wood Screen with 5 Colored Panels,
Side Tables, etc., Engraving, Pictures,
etc., Tennis Poles and Net, Iron
Safe, etc.

A few lots Turkish Bath Sheets,
Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets,
Bed Quilts, etc.

Also
Carpets, Brass Fenders, a few lots
Fire Bricks, etc.

Plans and Conditions of Sale,
+ to +

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918. 21

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 155,
Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CHAMFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1918.

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.
HOUSES on Shumson, Canton.
Apply to—
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.**

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very
desirable **SHOPS** situated in Ico
House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel,
recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply
to the Manager, Hongkong Ico Co., Ltd.,
46 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four rooms houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.**
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 22, 1917.

TO LET

FURNISHED HOUSE, 87 Peak, from
1st May to 31st October. 6 rooms
and usual offices together with a large
garden.
Apply—
W. MEYRICK HUMPHREYS,
C/o W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
5 Duddell Street.
Hongkong, Jan. 7, 1918. 30

INTIMATIONS

WANTED.
SUPERVISOR of Printing Department
wants a Berth in a Printing
Office either as printing assistant or as
proof-reader.
Apply X Y Z.
C/o "CHINA MAIL" Office.
Hongkong, Jan. 5, 1918. 18

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HUN FAN, a Chinese graduate turned in
literature, has been a teacher in the Chinese
Official and Maritime in the Colony for ten years.
He has a good method of teaching Europeans to
speak in the Chinese language, and is possessed
of a first-class certificate as a Chinese teacher. He
has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language
are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or
direct to No. 122, Wallington Street, first floor.
(125)

TANG YUK, Dentist, successor of
the late **SIEN TING,**
14, D'ARCY STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free.

PATELL & CO.
**ORIENTAL PRODUCE
EXPORTERS,
SILK MERCHANTS,
COMMISSION AGENTS.**

Agencies in
**NEW YORK,
SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.**

Branches—
**CANTON,
SHANGHAI,
YOKOHAMA,
BOMBAY.**

**HEAD OFFICE: King's Building,
HONGKONG.**

HIMRODS
Gives Instant Relief
No matter what your respiratory
trouble may be, whether it be
"ASTHMA," "BRONCHITIS,"
"CROUP," "INFLUENZA,"
"ORDINARY COUGH,"
you will find in this famous remedy
a powerful power that is always
ready to relieve you.

CURE FOR ASTHMA

THE Undersigned have received in-
structions to sell at their Sales
Room No. 8, Dea Yauk Road, Corner of
100 House Street.

MOORE YACHT
Length, 45 feet
Beam, 13 feet 4 inches
Draft, 6 feet
Largest, 1200 sq. ft.
14 and 18 H.P. Motors. Complete
with sail and accessories.
Further particulars from the Under-

THE FUTURE OF ALSACE- LORRAINE.

**ATTITUDE OF INHABITANTS
TOWARDS GERMAN RULE**

**ONLY SOLUTION IS THAT THEY
MUST BE GIVEN BACK TO
FRANCE.**

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN ALSACE]

The case for the restoration of two provinces to France is as urgent from their own point of view as, in its larger aspect, it is imperative in the interests of the peace of the world. After 46 years of German rule the true people of Alsace and Lorraine down to the third generation still keep on saying—with all the greater force because most of them say it in German or a patois of German origin—"We wish to remain French." Here, too, the men who for the time being are their masters have been weighed in the balance and found wanting.

From first to last the attitude of Germany to these two former and faithful children of France has been exactly that of the traditional step-mother of the fairy books, or, rather, of a certain type of wealthy, unkind, and overbearing aunt which used to be a common figure in mid-Victorian fiction. Having forcibly adopted them against their will, she has done everything in her power to make them forget their own mother and the glories and habits and memories of their old home. She has tried to cajole them with wonderful presents of schools, railway stations, railways, roads, bridges, museums, barracks, prisons, workmen's insurance schemes—everything, in fact, that the heart of the well-regulated citizens of a benevolent Fatherland could possibly desire, and all on the most colossal scale and on the most approved Prussian models. She has given them the best of German education, and supplied them with unlimited German textbooks telling them what a marvellous step-mother she is. She has taught them gymnastics, and even the parade step—the foundation-stone of all her militant greatness. In barracks and schoolroom, on so much of the sums lines that it was difficult sometimes to tell which was which, she has given them, her own drill sergeants and her own professors. She has done her best to make them speak nothing but German, and when they hankered after the old dog-eared books of their young days has told them that the French have no literature, and that in letters, science, philosophy, and religion it is only the German varieties that count. When there was a birthday or some other festival in the family proper they have been compelled, the schoolmaster marking the time with a conductor's baton, to cry, "Hoch! Hoch! Hoch!" with the rest.

SUPPRESSION AND INHIBITION.

When they have been industrious and have made good in commerce and other pursuits of the common life they have been helped and encouraged till they showed signs of outgrowing Germany's own children. Then they have been suppressed and put in the corner. And when, in spite of all those favours, they still ventured to remember the old days, or to wear a bit of tri-coloured ribbon, or to hang wreaths on the graves of their dead relations, then Germany sent von Fortners and von Biers to bully them and Crown Princes to insult them, or Bismarcks to tell them that Prussia is like a rough woollen jersey—irritating to the skin at first, but quite agreeable as soon as one gets used to it. But somehow they never did get used to Prussian methods, not even when the war came and they were herded into the model prisons for such heinous crimes as talking French in the streets. They persisted in preferring everything French and in remaining French at heart. The attempt to Germanize them had completely failed.

TRUCE TO FRANCE.

Nobody knows these things better than the Germans themselves. From the Kaiser downwards they are conscious that the true Alsace of Lorraine looks upon everything German with contempt and dislike. They know that half a million of the population have given up their homes so that they might go and live in France and no longer feel the weight of the German heel. They know that thousands of others have stayed on in Alsace and Lorraine cordially as they detested the conditions of their lives there, solely in order to free alive the spirit of French and Prussia and French patriotism against the day when they should be allowed once more to live in their own homes. They know that 25,000,000 of the French people are ready to march at the very mention of a military

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY.

tion of confidence. They know, in fact, that, for all their dressing and all their drill-sergeant methods in schools and universities, in the army and in civil life, and, as far as they have dared and been able, in their very homes, they have not been able to win them from their allegiance to France, and that, worse than these people are German is utterly false. It has never been recognized by the Alsacians or Lorrainers themselves. Far back in the last century, at a banquet given at Gutenberg, the Burgmaster of Berlin, with the tact for which his fellow-townsmen are still distinguished, raised his glass with the remark, "I drink to Alsace," the daughter of Germany. To which the Mayor of Strasbourg replied, "I don't know whether Alsace is the daughter of Germany. But this I do know, and we all know, that she is the spouse of France, and that she gives and always will give her all her children." Thirty years later, at the time of the annexation, when France was lying bleeding and crushed and helpless, and afterwards again in the Reichstag at Berlin and elsewhere, the only cleared representatives of Alsace and Lorraine protested formally against their separation from the mother country. And that, vain though their protests were bound to be, has always been their attitude. They bowed to force, but their spirits were never conquered, and their hearts were never won.

THE COMING DELIVERANCE.

Early in the war I spent a day in part of Alsace which was then debatable ground, and from which the French soon afterwards retired. Since then I have met many Alsacians who, in one way or another, several or them after imprisonment in Germany, have managed to get away from their country during the war, and I have visited at different times all the chief towns and villages in the districts which the French have re-occupied. Everywhere and from all of them I have seen and heard the same overwhelming testimony to the intensity of their enthusiastic devotion to France because they look upon themselves as Frenchmen, and their rooted antipathy to Germany and all her works. I believe that, in spite of all that they have suffered, the inhabitants of the emancipated communities, now that their long nightmare is over, are the happiest people in Europe. They feel that the time of the final deliverance of themselves and their children and their beloved provinces is at hand. So, it appears, do the Germans. Otherwise what is the meaning of the tentative proposals which they have caused to be published for a plebiscite or the establishment after the war of an independent Duchy in the annexed provinces? If they were as certain as von Bismarck was that their future frontier line is to stretch from Calais to Basel, what need would there be of mooted the question of a new Constitution?

The evidence that they are preparing for the worst is in itself cheering, but it must not blind us to the fact that both their proposals are meant to appeal to well-meaning but impractical pacifists, and that both of them are sham. No one of common sense needs to be told that the rule of an "independent" Duchy under the benevolent suzerainty of the Fatherland would make no change whatever in the lot of the people of Alsace and Lorraine, and would leave the menace to the peace of Europe, and the world exactly where it is. As for the decision by plebiscite, the answer to that proposal is that the population includes 400,000 German or German-born immigrants, to say nothing of the thousands of true Alsacians and Lorrainers who are dead or for various reasons absent, or of the electing methods which would certainly be employed by the Germans to turn the vote in the desired direction. But these, after all, are academic questions. The whole problem of the future position in Europe of the two provinces is of such tremendous import to the peace of the world that it can only be settled in one way. They must be given back to France.—The Times.

The Man Who Gets There.

Is the man who has blood
and the red blood and
plenty of it—his body
**WATERBURY'S
METABOLIZED
COD LIVER OIL
COMPOUND**

THE HUMAN FACTOR IN INDUSTRY.

The business of an engineer is to deal objectively with material problems; his training consists in the acquisition of knowledge to this end. Curiously enough, the subject of labour is later to become almost the dominant and possibly the most troublesome of all his cares. Standing with a belief that his main object is the production of mechanism from material, he finds that, as time passes, he is much more concerned with finance, labour and the human factor—commercial or manual. He becomes more an administrator than a technical executive, realizes that the selection of subordinates and the will to work of his staff—both psychological problems—are more potent matters even than organization and purchase of material. Human muscle—that is, its external appearance—is easily viewed, but the intelligence and capacity which, after all, animate it, are not so readily assessed. Capital and labour associated with system and organization—the marriage of credit and muscle—is too often superficially assumed to be a profit-making co-partnership. Provided sufficient of either is available, there should be little difficulty in earning dividends seems a usual view. The human factor, however, permeates the entire structure, and unless duly assessed and rightly placed, the anticipated profits may vanish unaccountably into thin air. It is too little realized that while share capital is definite, each human unit is a separate personal identity afflicted thereby with common human disabilities.

In actual practice there is only one penalty for failure or infraction of discipline—dismissal. On the other hand, no firm can afford for trivial cause to deprive itself of the services of a potential producer—it would suffer a greater loss than that immediately realized, is change disturbs the poise and balance of the machine. The power of inflicting the extreme penalty is therefore more or less judiciously exercised; first thought is often tempered with discretion. The outcome is that the two things—power and penalty—tend to equate each other. The man is kept in check by knowledge of the penalty; the management, knowing the difficulty of adequate replacement, is none too ready to use its privilege. Fear on both sides helps to keep both virtuous.

Technical troubles are apt to cause less serious problems than the human factor. It is an incommensurable asset to be able without resentment to get the most out of a working force; to possess the knack of so doing is not a common quality. To diagnose the cause, may be easy, to understand why he slacks not so simple, to apply the correct remedy more difficult still. It is safe to say that a policy of bluff or of blackguardism is as likely to be wrong as continuous nagging or fault-finding. To handle an awkward case by tact and firmness, by the hand of steel in the glove of velvet, requires experience no less than natural ability. Some men possess this happy faculty, which keeps a sore place from ranking. To drop heavily on the wrong man, or for the wrong matter in the wrong way, displays a want of judicial insight and is fraught with perilous results to output. A man flagrantly caught out will suffer remarks and feel their caustic justice without subsequent resentment. To use the same method for purely accidental fault is to invite chinking. We are, after all, each a member of a common human family and whatever station we occupy our feelings are roughly equal. Any method whereby effort is induced is an end in itself worth consideration and some thought.

In normal times men can be hired, tried, and fired, at the wanton caprice of a technically capable but otherwise ill-equipped individual, because an excess supply of labour is available. With a restricted supply an explanation of the toughness of labour complicated of now in some quarters is afforded. The men are not tightly handied. To keep a large staff working harmoniously, to a single and demands administrative ability of a high order. Judicious and just handling is of prime importance; the appearance of injustice, no less than a flagrant case of it, must be strictly avoided.—Engineering.

WHEN YOU WAKE TO-MORROW MORNING

your liver, kidneys, stomach, or bowels
will have disappeared if you
don't take
PIKETT'S

INTIMATIONS

Surf 1310
—Sole Selling Agent—



COLONEL JOHN
Bull: "I believe
in having plenty
of reserves and in
getting them in
good condition."

JOHNIE WALKER: "You get your right
that's been our policy since 1850."

JOHNIE WALKER R. WALKER & CO.
JOHNIE WALKER "Black Label," 12 years old.
JOHNIE WALKER "Blue Label," 12 years old.
Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

Agents General, CALDECK, MACGREGOR & CO.
JOHN WALKER & SONS, LTD., SCOTCH WHISKY DISTILLERS, GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE**,
a few drops sprinkled over the meat,
fish or cheese, &c., are all that is
required to impart the most delicious
piquancy and flavour.

The **QUALITY** and concentration of its
ingredients make a little of this sauce go
a long way.

Lea & Perrins
The Original and Genuine
WORCESTERSHIRE

**KEATING'S
LOZENGES**
Cure the Worst Cough

METALS
of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding
and engineering works. Largest and
best assorted stock in the Colony.

SINGON & CO.
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1850).
HING LUNG ST. PHONE 515.

**MARTIN'S
APOL & STEEL
PILLS**
A French Remedy for all respiratory
troubles of the throat, lungs, and
chest. It is a powerful expectorant,
and is the best remedy for all
coughs, colds, and bronchitis.
It is also a powerful purgative,
and is the best remedy for all
constipation and indigestion.
It is a French Remedy for all
respiratory troubles of the throat,
lungs, and chest. It is a powerful
expectorant, and is the best remedy
for all coughs, colds, and bronchitis.
It is also a powerful purgative,
and is the best remedy for all
constipation and indigestion.

KING EDWARD HOTEL
Central Location
All Modern Comforts and Facilities
Electric Light, Fans and Lighting
European, British and Sanitary
Hot and Cold Water System throughout
Best of Food and Service.
Telephone 372
TELEPHONE 372
VICTORIA J. WITSELL
Manager

JAPANESE MAKERS
Every kind of Footwear
**MADE
TO
ORDER**

OHERRY & CO
FURNISHING

The Chinese Mail
PUBLISHED BY THE CHINESE MAIL
COMPANY, LTD.
100, YAUK ROAD, HONGKONG.
Telephone 372
TELEPHONE 372
VICTORIA J. WITSELL
Manager

1

HONGKONG DEFENCE
CORPS

Administrative Orders by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant.

MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Medical certificates for exemption from duties etc must be obtained from one of the Medical Officers of the Corps.

UNIFORMS.

Warrant Officers will not wear belts and sidearms in walking out dress. All Warrant Officers' jackets will have side pockets in future.

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTION.

An examination will be held early in April next.

COMMUNICATION DRILL.

A Communication drill will take place at Headquarters on Tuesday, 8th instant at 6.30 p.m. Officers and N.C.O.s of "A" and "B" Companies will attend. Other Officers and N.C.O.s may attend if they so desire. Infantry Training 1914, Sections 1 to 33, will be practised.

LECTURE.

The Administrative Commandant will give a lecture at Headquarters on Thursday, 10th instant, at 5.30 p.m. on Map Reading and Field Sketching. All Officers and N.C.O.s of the Corps are invited to attend.

OFFICERS' REVOLVER COURSE.

Practices 1 and 2 will be held at Kennedy Road Range on Saturday, 12th instant, at 10.00 a.m. Medical Officers will attend to the these practices.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

At Belchers Battery.

PARADE.

Thursday, 10th instant—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company Layers and Seters Class only.

6.15 p.m.—Left Half Company Layers and Seters Class only.

Friday, 11th instant—

7.30 a.m.—Right Half Company. Full parade.

6.15 p.m.—Left Half Company. Full parade.

Sunday, 13th instant—

Right and Left Half Companies. Sub-culture practice at Stonecutters.

Full particulars will be issued later.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell.

10th to 11th instant—

E. L. Manning nightly at Belchers and Lyceum. Parades as per listers posted at Headquarters.

Engines drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 5.45 p.m.

OFFICERS NEXT FOR DUTY.

Belchers—2nd Lieut. Matthewman.

Lyceum—Captain James.

Stonecutters—Lieut. Hall.

PARADES FOR INSTRUCTION.

Classes for higher ratings at Belchers at 6 p.m. on Tuesday and Thursday, under Staff-Sergeants, Owendens and Parsons, R.E., Corporal Day and 2nd Corporal Norris, H.E.D.O.

Detail of duties at Lyceum from 2nd to 16th January, 1918, is posted at Headquarters.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan.

PARADES.

"A" Company.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Thursday, 10th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Note.—Dummy cartridges will be taken to all Musketry instruction parades. N.C.O.s and men who have completed their Musketry Course need not attend these parades.

Thursday, 10th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—Nos. 6 and 7 Platoons, at Kennedy Road Range, Musketry instruction. Dress, drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 13th instant—

8 a.m.—No. 8 Platoon (Kowloon Dock Battalion), as detailed by C.S.M. Budge, at King's Park Range, Annual Musketry Course, Part 3, Practices 13, 14 and 15. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MACHINE GUN COMPANY.

Dress for all Parades, clean fatigues.

Musketry, 10th instant and Thursday, 10th instant—

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 13, 14 and 15, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 16, 17 and 18, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 19, 20 and 21, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 22, 23 and 24, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 25, 26 and 27, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 28, 29 and 30, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 31, 32 and 33, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 34, 35 and 36, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 37, 38 and 39, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

8 a.m.—Kennedy Road Range, Part 2, Practices 40, 41 and 42, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

MOUNTED SECTION.

Thursday, 10th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—Annual Musketry Course, Part 2, Practices 8 and 9, at King's Park Range, for all who have not fired these practices. Dress, drill order with pouches.

5.15 p.m.—At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

RECRUITS.

Friday, 11th instant—

4.30 p.m.—All units except "D" Company, at Kennedy Road Range. (Grouping with Min. ammunition.) Dress, drill order without rifles.

5.15 p.m.—All units except "D" Company, at Kennedy Road Range. (Grouping with Min. ammunition.) Dress, drill order without rifles.

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DURESCO.

The Colorwash that is more trouble to apply, but which lasts not twice, but ten times longer. Wonderful for outside work. The only reliable COLORWASH on the Market. Large variety of artistic shades in stock.

Stock kept by—

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MACHINEERY OFFICE.

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SILIMPOPON (SEBATTIK) COAL

Underwritten having been appointed Agents for the COVIE HARBOUR COAL CO., LTD., are prepared to quote prices for best quality SILIMPOPON COAL trimmed into Bunkers at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN (British North Borneo).

SILIMPOPON COAL compares favorably with the better grades of Japanese Coal and gives good results on a very moderate consumption.

Steamers calling at SEBATTIK or SANDAKAN exclusively for SILIMPOPON COAL (either cargo or Bunker use) are exempt from payment of all Pans charges.

At Sebatik Steamers are berthed alongside the Company's wharf where there is a minimum depth of 27 to 28 feet at low water Spring Tides.

Charts of Sibutu Bay (Sebatik Harbour), Prices and all other information concerning the Port can be had on application to the Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD., Agents Cove Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIR.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.

Quarter hour, 10 cents

Half hour, 20 "

One hour, 30 "

Two hours, 50 "

Three hours, 70 "

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), \$1.00

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 8.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.

Hour, 0.60 cents

Three hours, \$1.00

Six hours, 1.50

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00

III.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.30

Half hour, 0.40

One hour, 0.50

Two hours, 0.60

Three hours, 0.70

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

IV.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.30

Half hour, 0.40

One hour, 0.50

Two hours, 0.60

Three hours, 0.70

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

V.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.30

Half hour, 0.40

One hour, 0.50

Two hours, 0.60

Three hours, 0.70

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

VI.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.30

Half hour, 0.40

One hour, 0.50

Two hours, 0.60

Three hours, 0.70

Six hours, 1.00

Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

VII.—In the Hill District.

With 2 Bearers With 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.30

Half hour, 0.40

One hour, 0.50